

Established 1848.

Sorgho Department.

Harvesting Cane.

In a comparatively new industry like the cultivation of Northern Sugar Cane experience is the school in which new lessons are learned every year. The farming community moreover is one vast brotherhood in which it is the delight and pleasure of one to communicate what he has learned of benefit or profit to all others, that the business as a whole may be equally successful on all farms. Hence what one has learned in the school of experience may be and is distributed broad-cast to the world through the columns of the press devoted to that industry. It is true it costs the learner something in the first place for it is not said "purchased wit is the best of wit;" and then it costs a little time and trouble to put it on paper and send it to the editor; but these are the merest trifles as compared with the saving to others which is expected to be a natural result of the successful experiment and experience of one when communicated to the vast number equally interested.

Now, in the large number who last year harvested a cane crop, there were some who did it better and cheaper than others, and as the season is approaching in which all will have to strip and cut up their cane, we would like to hear from those who have discovered the best methods, and through the columns of the RURAL WORLD make them known to all. To this end we invite communications on the following subjects:

Stripping, how is it best done and where in the field or our delivery at the mill?

Saving the fodder, for it is a valuable food. Can it be done with profit, and if so, how?

Saving the seed, for seed, when is the best time to cut, what tufts ought to be selected, and what portion of the tuft preserved? How shall it be kept over winter, and how cleaned for successful planting.

Seed, how best and cheapest can it be cut and saved for feeding to stock, and for what kinds of stock is it best adapted?

The cane, what is the best, cheapest and most expeditious method of cutting and harvesting? Is it best to cut and let it stand in the shock in the field when frost is imminent, or gather and shield from frost under a barn or shed?

These all have been discussed in our columns, they are simple and apparently unworthy of consideration, but we know that many planted this year for the first time, and need all the information they can get. Moreover, success in every enterprise depends upon the knowledge of how the smallest details are to be performed. We ask, therefore, that those who have the necessary information will take the trouble to put it in writing for the great body of their fellow workers through the only paper in the world specially devoted to their interests, the RURAL WORLD.

Practice and Experience.

COL. COLMAN: Dear Sir: I have long been a reader of your valuable paper, and am much interested in the Northern cane department. I am only in the third year at the business. The first year I planted 55 acres, and made 4,000 gallons, and made up on Cook No. 8. I last year planted 100 acres, but only made 4,000 gallons, but of a great deal better quality, as I took out Victor, and Cook pan, which I now offer very cheap, and put in steam. The reason of poor yield was being behind with machinery, so that cane dried out after being cut. I have planted this year 160 acres, much of which is a good stand, but I have forty acres where seed was not good that will not be over one-third of crop. I notice some correspondents say seed planted early, rotted. I do not believe such stuff that the seed was good, for I have planted it very early, and had it cold and wet, and where seed was good it would all come, for it will stand more wet than corn. Season has been good here, but very late, although I have cane eight inches high at present writing. My texts for raising and working cane is as follows:—1. Fall plowing. 2. Good seed and clean. 3. Horse corn planter. 4. Check rower by all means. 5. Riding sulky cultivator. 6. Close cultivation at first. 7. Work entirely by steam. 8. Work all you can from the hill. 9. Plant enough of your cane so as to have a good season's work independent of others. I can preach you a sermon from the above texts if you wish, giving reasons for each. I send you a few seeds. I should like for you to try them, and report your opinion of them. I have quite a quantity of it on hand. Is it good enough to offer for sale as seed. F. M.

Dunville, Wis., July 4th, 1883.

The sample of seed came to hand; we will try it.—ED. RURAL WORLD.

Bagasse Burner Wanted.

COL. COLMAN: Will S. T. W., of Waseca, Wis., please describe the bagasse burner mentioned by him in your issue of June 21st, and oblige many interested? I have ten acres which is looking well. There will be a larger crop raised here than last year, M. P.

Northern Cane in Dakota.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: Will the readers of your valuable paper get over their surprise if they should see a letter from a sorghum manufacturer in Dakota; away north in the great American desert or in the waste lands of North America? Hope they will not become paralyzed for it must be known sooner or later that we are actually raising sugar cane in Dakota, and are preparing to build a factory in Miller, Hand Co., this summer. The first sod was broken in 1882, and this year we have quite a lot of cane planted, and it is growing finely. It is warm enough here for cane to grow; the thermometer has been marking from 90 degrees to 98 degrees in the shade. The land planted is mostly Early Amber. I have manufactured sorghum syrup for the last 18 years in Illinois, and I feel confident of success in Dakota. Our soil is a sandy loam, which is the best for canes. Crops of all kinds are looking well here, and the people all are in good spirits in regard to their new homes. Fuel is the scarcest article as yet. I think we will have to try a bagasse furnace this fall. Hope those that have the best will advertise them in the RURAL WORLD. We expect to make sugar as well as syrup. You may hear from this section again. K. P. Miller, D. T., July 2nd, 1883.

From North Carolina.

COL. COLMAN: Please send me twenty-five cents worth of blue litmus paper. My Early Orange and Kansas Red is from two to three feet high, but the same little green louse that did us so much damage last year is now in the Orange cane again. My Missouri Prolific is about two feet high; the Amber and Liberian are not so large, but will average about fifteen inches. I have about five acres planted, but a portion of it is not more than two inches of a stand, owing, I think, to the dry weather in May. Last year I had about two acres. Shall make sugar this year again. On the 22nd of March I ran 14 gallons of melado through the centrifugal and got 55 pounds of very nice sugar. Last fall I got 100 pounds out of Amber, and still have more to swing out. Wheat will be short fully one-third, the rust struck it badly. Corn is small and a bad stand. Oats not more than half a crop, and we have but very little fruit. We need rain badly. D. B. S.

Brown's Summit.

P. S.—Since writing the above it has commenced raining, and we have a fine rain again this morning, the 29th June. D. B. S.

Sumner County, Kansas.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: In response to your request for reports on crops and especially of that northern cane I have the pleasure to say that here it varies, some being six inches whilst other is four feet high and the average probably two feet. We have some good stands, but others are quite poor, yet the prospects are for a good average crop. Wheat has a lighter straw than last year but the berry is finer and well filled and on the whole I think the crop of this county will exceed that of last year being more uniform and of better quality. The corn and oat prospect was never better. Potatoes and garden vegetables generally very fine. A. G. B.

South Haven, June 23rd.

Stand in Minnesota.

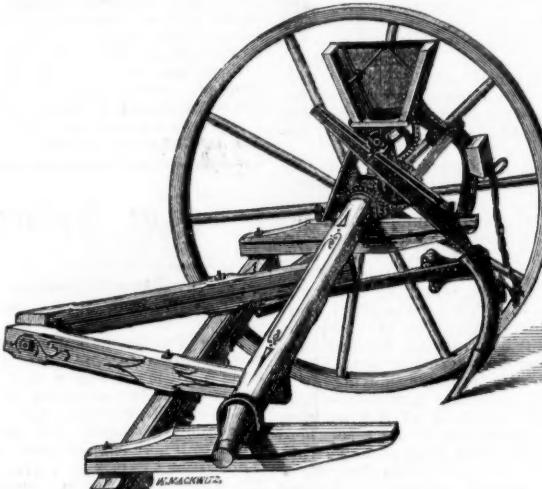
COL. COLMAN, Dear Sir: The last week has been very favorable for cane. I have seventeen acres of Early Amber, the first planted about 10 inches high, and a splendid stand, as I had the best of seed. The prospect never so good before. Had eight acres last year, was rather a poor year, but got a hundred gallons to the acre of nice syrup. Yours truly, C. W. S.

Lake Minnetonka.

Report of the Academy of Sciences.

The report of the National Academy of Sciences, an investigation of the scientific and economic relations of the sorghum sugar industry, being a report made in response to a request from the Hon. George B. Loring, U. S. Commissioner of Agriculture, by a committee of the National Academy of Sciences, has been sent us. This is the much-talked-of and long-expected report, mention of which has repeatedly been made in the columns of the RURAL WORLD. It reaches us, however, too late in the week to enable us to review the work or justify an expression of opinion, as to its practical value to the Northern cane growing community. What more concerns the average cane grower is the successful practice and experience of the farmer in the field, at the mill, and at the evaporator, and these have been forthcoming through the columns of the RURAL WORLD for five years past, and are yet being published from practical growers in all parts of the country.

GUNDLACH'S FORCE FEED GRAIN DRILL.



In presenting this illustration of a section of the Gundlach's Force Feed Grain Drill for the construction of the Drill that will command themselves to every interest and intelligent individual. Notice the frame is very strong and thoroughly braced, and yet it is light; no looseness nor weak points about it, but reliable in every part. The axle has a thimble skein which makes the wheel and axle as simple and durable as that of a lumber wagon.

The grain is fed into the cylinder by means of a screw, which is so arranged as to change or diminish all the openings on the feeding cylinder at once, and the discharging holes can be made large enough to sow all kinds of grain usually sowed by a drill. To convey the grain from the hopper to the hoe, one should use a spout which is attached to the upper end of the hoe thus enabling them to give the hoe the right shape. Ist. For cultivation the machine is so arranged that the hoe is always in contact with the ground, and the rear of the machine so that the operator can step in between them when it becomes necessary to as in relieving them of trash, and also have a perfect sight of the falling grain. The hoe is narrow above the point in order to give more room for the cloths, weeds and other trash to pass through. The point is so shaped that it throws up a high ridge between the drill rows to prevent the grain from being scattered. The hoe is so arranged that it will not be necessary to turn the machine around, because they are of a bent shape and will work the trash out above the point where it has plenty of room to pass through, but should it in extreme cases become necessary to set them in double line, it can easily be done. The illustration is taken from a photograph of a section of the drill, and intelligently shows up the points of excellence which it possesses. Those who may desire to know more of its merits should write to the manufacturer, F. M. Gundlach, Belleville, Ill., who will send descriptive circulars free and answer all inquiries about the drill.

Cleaning Evaporators.

ED. RURAL WORLD: Will you kindly re-publish the recipe for cleaning evaporators publish in your columns last year? Many of your readers would no doubt be glad to have it. C. F. S.

Trenton, Tenn., July 5th, 1883.

The following was published in the RURAL WORLD of June 22nd, 1882: "Mr. Adam inquires for some chemical that will remove the deposit on the bottom of his pan. Use sulphuric acid. Pour the acid on the deposit until it is all wet (about a tea cup full on a six foot pan) if it is quite thick. Then rub well with an old broom. Let it stand about five minutes, then make a fire under the pan of hay or straw, not hot enough to destroy or melt the pan, until the deposit is burned black. Avoid the fumes while burning; then wash with water while scrubbing with the broom. If not all off the first time, add a little more of the acid on the spots and scrub again. He will soon learn just how much acid to use."

G. H. PRESCOTT. Albert Lea, Minn.

Is this the one you meant?—ED. RURAL WORLD.

Litmus Paper.

In reply to H. M. R. in last weeks RURAL WORLD we will say litmus paper can be had from any druggist. The kind generally used is colored blue. This is changed to red by acid solution. (The same color is restored by an alkaline solution.)

Use the litmus paper in defecating when juice is cold. Apply lime until there is acidity enough left to give the paper a pinkish tinge.

ED. RURAL WORLD: The acreage of

Northern cane is larger this year than last in this county, we obtained a good stand of cane, it is at this date waist high. Varieties planted are Amber, Orange and Liberian. This county, the banner county of the United States (according to the last census report) for the production of wheat and corn, will come to the front again this season with a full crop. Wheat about all harvested.

Respectfully, DRUMMOND BRO.

Warrensburg, July 7th, 1883.

Much has been thought, besides all that has been said and written, as to the seed heads to gather for seed, the time to gather them and the mode of keeping after harvest. In these matters some have made a greater success than others and we would like their experience for publication.

It has been clearly and definitely established that sorghum properly planted and cultivated will make as good a return to the acre as any other one crop grown on the farm, but it is essentially necessary that it be cared for and cultivated and kept not only clean of weeds but in a growing condition. It is worse than useless to make a plaything of sugar cane and then expect a crop. We must get into, and cultivate and keep it clean if we would reap the benefits of the seed we have planted.

For weeks we have urged upon our readers the propriety of being fully prepared with every item of machinery and every possible detail necessary to the proper harvesting and working up of their cane. Some were last year behind,

tences the urgent need of, and the beneficial result to be expected from such an organization:

"DEAR SIR: Your proposal to establish in the West a journal devoted to the interests of American fibers meets my hearty approval. A vast wealth is annually squandered through a want of intelligent economy. Ilimitable resources lie unproductive from ignorance of the proper methods of development. Independent effort can scarcely arrest this national impoverishment. Only efficient co-operation can prevent the enormous waste of valuable material, or realize our boundless possibilities of textile opulence. But a concert of action would ensure success. The combined energies of the capitalist and farmer can, under the guidance of practical sense, achieve the desired result. But organization implies an organ for public instruction and mutual help."

An attempt which seeks to foster such vast interests, deserves the support, not only of the husbandmen, who cultivate fibers for the sake of private gain, but also of the far-sighted statesmen and political economists who strive to promote the material prosperity of the country.

Thanking you for your kindly recognition of my own services for the advancement of our fibrous industries, I am, in the hope that the movement which you have inaugurated will attain an early success, very respectfully yours,

S. WATERHOUSE,

Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., June 4th, 1883.

It is a noticeable fact that while all other branches of industry, and all manufacturing, agricultural and social interests are pushed and taken care of by numerous and influential associations, and have each their special organ, that most important interest, fiber culture, representing an item of more than \$100,000,000 in our national economy, is entirely left to itself. It may be asserted that the future of our textile industry, which is now in its infancy, so far as the above-named fibers are concerned, entirely depends on the development of our gigantic possibilities in this respect. The farmers alone lack systematic class organization. If every township has its club, there will soon be a county organization. From that to a State, or from a State to a national organization would be only a step, and the thorough harmonizing and drawing together of intelligent farmers in large numbers would do wonders in the way of advancing every interest of the tillers of the soil. How long will it be before farmers will awake to a realization of their own needs, and to a just conception of one of the most efficient methods of supplying them?

Not only will the readers of the RURAL WORLD endorse the above, from the Orange County Farmer, but also the following, from the Dirigo, Me., Rural, as to what farmers can and ought to discuss when assembled together.

"At the farmers' clubs nowadays the discussions are not confined entirely to the details of practical farm work. Though these, of course, are not lost sight of; for instance, here are the questions lately treated by essayists, and then discussed by members of a New England farmers' club:

"How can farmers best improve their social and political standing?" "Pleasant and profit of farming?" "Is it for the best interests of the farmer to have a protective tariff?" "Money at interest owing to farmers due to their credulity in adopting new crops and new methods which are mere humbugs." "Are the rights of farmers in their lands sufficiently protected by law?" To become citizens in the highest sense, and to be capable of holding any position of the highest trust and responsibility is becoming the ambition of the farmers to-day. It is of no use for them to be eternally complaining of the evils of legislation and the laxity of the laws so long as the farmers take so little intelligent part in legislative affairs.

The Tennessee farmers too are becoming thoroughly aroused to the benefits resulting from organization. Those of the eastern portion of the State have held an "Farmers' Convention" for the last five years. In speaking of this organization, Southern Industries says: "It reaches out into every nook and corner of that grand division of our State, and everywhere may be seen the result of its teachings. It has done, and is doing, a great work in developing the agricultural and material interests of that portion of the State. The people read more agricultural papers, have more and better stock, raise larger and better crops, have their farms and farm buildings in a greatly improved condition, use better and more agricultural implements, have more school-houses and finer churches, and are in every way more prosperous and happy." It is proposed to effect similar organizations in the middle and western divisions of the State, and to have the three unite in one grand organization for the furtherance of mutual interests.

Bermuda Grass.
We have from an esteemed correspondent of Greenville, Mississippi, a small sample of nicely cured Bermuda grass and have suspended the same in our office, that those who call may see what it is. The following note accompanied it:

COL. COLMAN:—Enclosed you have a sample of Bermuda grass cut from ground that was sodded this past spring which will yield from 1 1/2 to 2 tons per acre. Who says Washington Co., Miss., will not grow any thing but cotton? W. A. EVERMAN.
Greenville, Miss., July 3.

Agricultural.

Our Textile Wealth and How we Treat it.

[CONCLUDED.]

Summing up the preceding facts and statistical data, we are justified in asserting that the direct and indirect loss caused to our national fortune, through the neglect of flax and hemp cultivation, is no less than \$100,000,000 per annum, and it is, therefore, surely time that we should take energetic steps, in order to put an end to this shameful waste of vast quantities of valuable raw material, and develop the resources so bountifully accorded to us by the Creator in fitting our soil and climate to the production of boundless quantities of textiles, among which flax, jute, hemp and ramie occupy prominent places. This object can only be attained by means of a powerful and widespread organization, counting among its members all the public-spirited men in every part of the Union, and all those who are directly or indirectly interested in the development of the marvelous and varied natural resources of this great continent. The following letter, addressed to the writer, by Prof. S. Waterhouse, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., the veteran pioneer and indefatigable advocate of fiber culture in the United States, and a highly-esteemed authority in all questions relating to it, admirably sets forth in a few short sen-

The Shepherd.

The National Wool Growers' Association.

In the *Country Gentleman* of the 18th of June, we find a letter from E. N. B. East, Shoreham, Vt., reviewing the management of the business devolving upon it, of the above association. So far as we have seen, the criticism of the press has rather been on the conduct of the president of that association; hence, whilst not occurring in all the theories advocated by Mr. Garland, we have known him too long and too well to allow all that has been said to his disapprovement to go unchallenged. We, therefore, quote what the writer has to say of him and of the manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office: "The wholesale sweeping (and, I believe, unjust) denunciations of the president of the national association are not calculated to promote harmony in the different sections of the country, or among the different State organizations. It has been my privilege to enjoy his acquaintance, and know much of his work for a number of years past, and I cannot think there is in the State of Ohio a more faithful, unselfish friend of the wool-growers of the whole country than Hon. A. M. Garland, or one who has spent more of his time, without pay to promote their interests. Even if he did not, while on the tariff commission, do everything for the wool-growers that we hoped he would be able to do, I believe he did all he could consistently with his position, and if he yielded anything at the last it was to avert the still greater reductions he felt were sure to come in the near future if the tariff commission failed to make a report. It seems to me that Ohio will find it hard to convince the different organizations that Mr. Garland has been unmindful of their interest or proved a traitor to any confidence or trust they have reposed in him. I write only for myself, and in the interest of harmony. I do not presume to speak for any organization, nor have I conferred with any, hoping that whatever course may be taken the wool-growers of the United States will not be divided in their council, or impair their influence and strength by rival and separate organizations."

Wool Market.

Under date of June 30th, Hallowell & Coburn of Boston report:

In the present unsettled state of the wool market theses show considerable variation in prices, but on the whole buyers continue to have the advantage. Until prices are more fully established here purchases made in the West must be based upon prospective values rather than upon present quotations, which it should be said, are largely nominal. Prospects certainly do not justify either high figures or the reckless buying of previous years. The question comes to us by every mail, "How much can we afford to pay?" and we, therefore, reiterate the opinion, that 30 cents is a fair price for the bulk of the Ohio clip, and 33 cents a full price for the choicest clips. The best clips of Michigan are worth 28 to 30 cents; average clips 25 to 28 cents. Wool of other states should be bought at correspondingly low figures.

The sales for the week, as reported by the *Journal*, amount to 1,417,200 lbs. domestic, and 116,000 lbs. foreign. They consist of 227,100 lbs. washed; 698,900 lbs. unwashed; 145,600 lbs. scoured, 345,600 lbs. pulled.

W. C. Houston Jr. & Co., of Philadelphia, present the June market thus:

The month of June has been marked by a great conservatism in all the wool markets, and transactions have been on a very small scale. But few dealers have been making purchases in the West—and this, combined with the late shearing, on account of the cold weather, has made the receipts very light. What wool has come forward is principally unwashed, and light and bright lots have met with ready sale at current quotations.

There is not, however, anything like the usual demand; but as receipts have been meagre, the market has kept fairly sold up.

Prices during the month have gradually weakened, as will be seen by a comparison of our quotations of to-day with those given in our circulars of June 1st and 15th. We have frequently suggested to Western operators the advisability of following Eastern values closely, and those who have done so are not now paying figures at which they opened the season. Remember that this year differs from others, on account of the unsettling of values by reason of the new tariff. It is not merely a fight between buyers and sellers, but a new order of values is to be established. At the same time wool has its intrinsic value, and it is very questionable if prices will go much lower than they are to-day. It is contended by many that bottom has not yet been touched, and that when the weight of the clip is felt in July, it will be impossible to sustain present quotations in the face of the reduced demand, consequent upon the stoppage of so much machinery. On the other hand, it seems as though wool had about reached a *screwed pound basis*, which will enable our manufacturers to compete with those of other countries, thus meeting the new provisions of the Tariff Bill. The situation is sufficiently complicated to make "cantonary signals" necessary, and any extensive operations might prove dangerous. At the same time purchasing to some extent must be carried on—and we again say, follow Eastern quotations carefully, and insist upon proper deductions.

The Boston *Advertiser* says that in New England enough woolen mills have shut down to curtail the making up of about 250,000 pounds of wool per day; this much it is certain of and there is a probability that enough have shut down to make it 325,000 per day. The market is represented as all in the buyers' favor, and lowest prices are strongly hinted at.

The Texas *Wool Grower* of June 21 gives the substance of an interview with Mr. J. H. Kirkpatrick, of Utica, O., who takes the position that there is a concerted effort being made to "bear" the wool market in the interest of speculators and manufacturers, and that the two or three cents reduction of duty is not the cause, but is made the pretext for a movement to permanently reduce the value of wool. He says Ohio growers are holding wool for better prices: In central Ohio they will sell for 35 cents but not below that, at least for some time to come. They reason that the new

tariff does not take off more than 31-3 cents, while dealers and manufacturers are forcing it down five and six cents. Mr. K. thinks a union of producers would defeat these efforts and the rights and interests of wool growers be protected.

And the *RURAL WORLD* submits that were the manufacturers of New England and the capital they use more widely distributed over this vast country there would be less chance for combining together and of bearing the market than now exists. Better a thousand miles in thirty states, with small capital each, than fifty in three or four with all the capital of the wealthy East at their command. Wool growers, get out of the old rut, consult new markets; not only as to prices but the time in which you will get your money. There is no article produced on the farm that ought to be parted with for a single week without the money, unless held by your own order awaiting better prices, and the commission men who hold back remittances for months ought to be avoided to teach them better methods. They would mighty soon come to it.

Summer Management of Sheep.

During the hurry and rush of the general farm work, the sheep must not be neglected. And while one cannot give general directions to apply to a particular case, yet a few general observations will be of practical benefit.

Sheep should not be too closely confined, nor kept all summer on the same range, unless it is large. A few head of cattle with each bunch of sheep will help in two ways. The cattle will eat the large, coarse grass, and they will very materially help to keep off all dogs. Do not fail to put on at least one good sized sheep bell to every ten sheep, and then kill every dog, large and small, that comes around your farm. Don't bury the dogs, but bury the carcass of any sheep or lamb.

LAME SHEEP.

Look after the lame sheep. This wet summer, with high grass, or what is worse—sheds, is very apt to give you more or less trouble with lameness. Pare the hoof carefully, halts in paring, and apply pulverized blue vitriol, 1 pound; red lead, 1 pound; nitric acid, 8 ounces, adding cider vinegar until a paste is formed, and apply. Turn your sheep in your stubble fields, as they do splendidly there if not left on after the feed is all gone.

GRUB IN THE HEAD.

is caused by the striped gad fly, "*Oestrus*," depositing its egg in the nostril of the sheep during July and August, which hatches in a few days and crawls up into the head of the sheep, and there generally does no harm, though sometimes when it comes in contact with the brain death ensues. As a preventive put tar on the nose of each sheep and lamb now, and again the last of July, and you will obviate much anxiety and some real trouble.

THE SITUATION.

This can be done with great profit to the shepherd. The poet says, "Man wants but little here below, nor wants that little long," and if you do not adopt this motto in your notions of caring for your sheep, do not blame any one but yourself if you fail, or if the sheep die with grub, dogs, cholera, or the dozen other enemies of the sheep. Once upon a time a gentleman said to me, "Look well to the last," and now we say to the general reader, "Look well to your flocks."

Give us your hand, "J. R. M." on the "Farmer's Tariff" only, in Ohio; we don't propose to "lie still on our backs," "Equal rights and exact justice to every man," were the words of Andrew Jackson, and if any one is foolish enough to be satisfied with the present state of affairs, we wage no quarrel.—*Practical Shepherd in Pittsburg Stockman*.

Interesting Figures.

The number of sheep in the United States and territories according to the tenth census, was, in 1880, 35,192,074, exclusive of those pastured on the public lands or ranches, which was computed by special agent, at 7,000,000, making the aggregate number on the first of June, and not including spring lambs, 42,192,074. According to the same authority, the annual wool clip is 240,681,751 pounds. This includes 13,000,000 lbs. by estimate, sheared in the fall, in the two States of California and Texas, and 34,000,000 pounds sheared from ranch sheep pastured on public lands, and 38,000,000 pounds pulled from slaughtered sheep.

Ohio reports the largest sheep interest of any State, having nearly 5,000,000 sheep, shearing over 25,000,000 pounds of wool. California comes next, with over 4,000,000 sheep, shearing nearly 17,000,000 pounds of wool, besides half as much more at the fall clip that was not accounted for in the June enumeration. Michigan stands third, with 2,189,389 sheep, producing nearly 12,000,000 lbs. of wool. New York and Pennsylvania each produce over 8,000,000 pounds of wool; Missouri and Wisconsin 7,000,000 lbs. each, and Texas nearly as many, besides the fall clip, which would make her product nearly equal to that of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana and Oregon, shear about 6,000,000 pounds each. Vermont, with 439,870 sheep, had 2,551,113 pounds of wool, but was exceeded by Maine, whose clip was 2,776,407 pounds from 565,918 sheep. Of the other New England States, New Hampshire, with her 211,825 sheep, produced 1,060,589 pounds of wool; Connecticut had 59,431 sheep, clipping 230,133 pounds of wool, and Massachusetts had 67,979 sheep, shearing 299,089 pounds of wool. Rhode Island has the newest sheep of any State or territory, 17,211, and produces 65,680 pounds of wool.

Comparing the number of sheep in the New England States with the number of inhabitants, we find that Rhode Island has one sheep to every seventeen inhabitants; Connecticut one to twenty-six, while Maine has six sheep to seven inhabitants; New Hampshire two sheep to three inhabitants, and Vermont three sheep to every two of her population. Forty-five years ago, Massachusetts had one sheep to about two of her inhabitants, or 325,841 sheep to 737,700 people.

Mr. Sam'l Jewett, Independence, Mo., reports the sale to Mr. H. B. Clarke of Ellsworth, Kansas, of his ram, Wooly Head 317, for \$500; the Stub ewe 801, two year old, for \$200; another Stub ewe, two years old, for \$100; one, one year old, for \$100 and a Stub ewe lamb for \$100 and a Stub ram lamb for \$100.

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The *Texas Wool Grower* of June 21 gives the substance of an interview with Mr. J. H. Kirkpatrick, of Utica, O., who takes the position that there is a concerted effort being made to "bear" the wool market in the interest of speculators and manufacturers, and that the two or three cents reduction of duty is not the cause, but is made the pretext for a movement to permanently reduce the value of wool. He says Ohio growers are holding wool for better prices: In central Ohio they will sell for 35 cents but not below that, at least for some time to come. They reason that the new

Negligence—A Review.

Hon. James S. Grinnell, alluding to the decline of the sheep industry in Massachusetts, in a paper read before the State Board of Agriculture, in 1881, said that: "In the matter of sheep-growing and wool-producing we have such a great falling off, and such persistent negligence in this most profitable branch of our farming as to have branded us as failing in our agriculture; and this, more than any other single thing, has brought reproach upon our skill, judgment and foresight." Forty years ago, however, the sheep kept in Massachusetts were mostly small. Mr. Grinnell, in the paper referred to, says that over two-thirds were Saxons, or Merinos, which were valued at £1.57 each, in the valuation for 1840, and they sheared only an average of two pounds and fourteen ounces of wool each, worth thirty-eight cents per pound. Lambs, when raised, were worth only from a dollar to a dollar and a half, and it required 100 ewes to raise 75 lambs. In 1875, the sheep of the State were valued at \$4.50 each, and sheared four pounds of wool, worth forty-two cents per pound, while 100 ewes averaged to raise 110 lambs, which were worth in most of the counties of the State \$4 per head, on the average, though thousands were sold at prices ranging from \$7 to \$10 per head. It will be seen, then, that sheep have nearly trebled in value, their fleeces are nearly twice as heavy, and are worth ten per cent more per pound; a third more lambs are raised from a given number of ewes, and the lambs are worth three or four times as much now as forty years ago.

Mr. Grinnell estimates that it costs the farmers in the western part of the State, who are keeping sheep successfully, one dollar for summer pasture, and two dollars and a half for wintering, with two dollars for feed of lamb, making a total of \$5.50. The wool sells at \$1.00, the lamb for \$7.70, (counting twelve percent twins,) leaving a net profit of nearly four dollars, beside the old sheep and a cord of the best manure, for every ten sheep, to pay for the care of them.

But with this favorable showing of the profits of sheep raising, farmers will not, and can not take hold of the business with much enthusiasm so long as there is so much risk from dogs, as experience proves. Mr. Grinnell believes that "there is a very decided impression among the farmers in every part of the State, generally, that this most profitable and pleasant branch of farm industry would be doubled but for the destruction of their sheep by dogs—a terrible evil to those who are attempting to keep sheep, and deterring hundreds of others who would like to raise them if they could be protected."—*New England Farmer*.

American Oxford Down Record.

Mr. R. C. Estill has placed upon our table the volume of the American Oxford Down Record. It is important to breeders of this heavy mutton sheep, now so much in demand, to have a correct record of all direct importations and their descendants, and in this first volume of 148 pages, containing 263 pedigrees, 51 rams and 212 ewes, they have gotten up a book neat in typography, and on the best book paper. Their rules are strict enough to keep out all bogus pedigrees, and thus make it desirable to every breeder to enter all eligible to registry, and thus secure to every purchaser that he is selecting a thoroughbred to head his flock. We hope they will be able to record a new volume every year.—*K. L. S.*

Big Fleeces for 1882.

So Missouri beats them all this year in big ewe fleeces, 24-34 lbs., and Michigan leads off in big ram fleeces, 41-12-16 lbs. Where is Ohio, New York and Pennsylvania?

Next year we will find Missouri clear and clean on top in big fleeces and, we came near saying, in good sheep; but that is yearly becoming more and more understood by all well posted men in these matters.

R. M. B.

Sunnyhill Stock Farm.

Merino sheep and high class poultry also choice Berkshires. Harry McCullough writes: "A new girl baby. Sold 200 Merino rams and have 200 more for sale. Have had a mad dog scare in this vicinity." Yes, Harry, we like raspberries but are too busy to try yours this summer, good as they are, and fond of them as all sheepmen are. Ask us again next year and we will let our mouth water again.

R. M. B.

Sheep Notes.

Mr. J. C. Hamilton, jr., of Pleasant Hill, Mo., reports the sale of 600 fat sheep averaging 95 lbs. at \$3.50 to 3.75 per cwt.; 45 Southdown ewes and one fine Alexander Southdown buck to Hugh Anderson, of Pleasant Hill, p. t. His wool clip reached 9,000 lbs. for which he got twenty cents per pound.

When once a flock of sheep is in good condition it is an easy matter to keep them that way, but a much easier matter still to let them run down, and when once on the downward road there is no class of live stock which travels faster. An old and careful shepherd gives it as his experience that a flock of sheep will degenerate more in one year than they could be improved in two years, and it is no doubt true.

As compared with a year ago, the course of the fat sheep trade continues more favorable than the opening of the season seemed to warrant stockmen in expecting. Prices in the fat stock markets are not excessively high, but they are good enough to bring a satisfactory return to the majority of producers of mutton. Whether shippers are doing well or not depends on whether their operations have been conducted on sound business principles.

No other industry in this country has increased as rapidly in the past few years as sheep and wool-growing. To fully understand the great rate of increase it is only necessary to remember the facts that in 1880 there were only about 23,000,000 sheep in the United States. We now have nearly 50,000,000. In 1860 the wool clip amounted to only 60,000,000 pounds; to-day it is nearly 300,000,000 pounds—an increase within this period of over twofold of sheep and fivefold in the production of wool.

The significance of looking after the carcass as well as the fleece is shown this spring in the fact that the flockmaster

who has mutton for sale is in a slight degree compensated for the weakness of wool. If he has wool alone with poor mutton, or mutton alone, with decent wool, in the average season, he has only one point to work on. Whereas, if he pays attention alike to carcass and wool, his chances of loss in an unfavorable year are materially lessened.

From one season's experience I have figured out this plan for management in case of another wet summer: Shelter the lambs from rain and wet—shut them up—feed liberally (oats, bran, and cotton seed meal). Mow their pasture for them frequently, and keep by them Louisiana salt—and will probably add sulphur and dried iron sulphate—though I can not prove from my experience that they are of any benefit. That a patient recovers while taking a medicine is not proof that the medicine effected the cure.

A flock of sheep blocked up the entrance of a bridge spanning Mill Creek near Chester Park, O. A large shepherd dog had been trying to get the sheep to cross the bridge, but they were suspicious and held back. Presently the dog, discouraged at his unsuccessful effort to drive them, leaped upon the backs of the sheep, which in their crowded condition took one woolly floor, ran along to the bridge entrance, leaped upon the floor, and, seizing in his mouth the neck of one of the ewes, dragged her along on the bridge. Once on the floor of the bridge the old ewe's suspicions were allayed, and she trotted on across, followed by the whole flock, while the dog stopped to one side, let them all pass, and trotted along behind.

The Apiary.

Use of the Extractor.

Mr. A. W. Stith, in the *Bee Journal*, says:

"The idea that honey extracted before being capped by the bees, has all the good qualities of honey that is capped before extracting, does not meet my approval. I am so thoroughly convinced that honey extracted while green, is inferior to honey capped before extracting, that I do not expect to extract any more green honey, unless in cases of emergency, when bees are gathering rapidly and have not sufficient combs to store their precious sweets; and right here let me say, that a too free use of the extractor is one reason why many bee-keepers complain of not having surplus combs. All apiculturists know that bees will not build comb, to any great extent, only as instinct teaches them; it will be used for storing honey, therefore, bee-keepers should not expect their bees to build comb, and at the same time keep the combs they already have empty, by the use of the extractor.

The judicious use of the extractor is more than merely to learn how fast you can sling the honey, and leave the bees to starve the following winter! While I am free to admit that the extractor is indispensable in an apiary, I do think that, all things considered, extractors kill as many bees as they help produce.

Do not understand me to accuse an experienced bee-keeper of such blunders as to kill bees in such a manner, but as there are many persons just embarking in the business, I thought a word of caution would not be out of the way and may be appreciated."

Does a Bee Die When it Stings?

I have said a good many times that it must of course. Well, perhaps some do, but I have just proved that the Holy does not. One day when walking among my bees, a Holy stung me on the end of the nose. Not satisfied with that it sat down on my cheek and tried to sting again and bite. I caught it and held it in my hand five minutes and then let it go, when it immediately returned to the assault burrowing into my hair, and when I picked it out and threw it down, it returned to my face, hands, and hair, biting and trying to sting. I caught it again and held it in my

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Horticultural.**Nurserymen's Meeting—Third Day.**

(The Secretary of the Association, Mr. D. W. Scott of Galena, Ills., having the minutes of the proceedings, and the copies of the addresses, we have not been able to give a complete report. We have heretofore neglected to notice the excellent paper by W. C. Barry of Rochester, N. Y., on the Newer Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, etc., and the paper by T. V. Munson of Dennison, Texas, on the Successful Ornamental Trees and Shrubs of Northern Texas. Mr. A. W. Webber of Nashville, Tenn., also read an excellent essay on the Value of Associated Effort. Not having a copy of these papers we are not at this time able to publish them.)

The committee appointed to report a list of officers to serve for the ensuing year made a report of the following, which on motion were unanimously elected:

President, M. A. Hunt, Chicago, Ill.; first vice-president, Franklin Davis, Baltimore, Md.; secretary, D. W. Scott, Galena, Ill.; treasurer, A. R. Whitney, Franklin Grove, Ill.; executive committee, C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Io.; Geo. B. Thomas, Westchester, Pa., and W. C. Barry, Rochester, N. Y. The vice-presidents for their respective states are: Alabama, W. F. Heikes, Huntsville; Arkansas, J. W. Vestal, Little Rock; California, John Rock, San Jose; Colorado, D. S. Grimes, Denver; Connecticut, J. H. Hale, South Glastonbury; Dakota, E. M. Fuller; Delaware, D. S. Myer, Bridgeville; District of Columbia, John Saul, Washington; Florida, A. I. Bidwell, Jacksonville; Georgia, P. J. Berckmanus, Augusta; Illinois, H. Augustine, Normal; Indiana, E. Y. Teas, Dunreath; Iowa, Silas Wilson, Atlantic; Kansas, W. B. Pearsall, Fort Scott; Kentucky, Robert Downes, Fairview; Louisiana, A. K. Clingman, Homer; Maine, O. K. Garrish, Portland; Maryland, Robert J. Holliday, Baltimore; Massachusetts, J. W. Manning, Reading; Michigan, L. G. Bragg, Kalamazoo; Minnesota, J. M. Underwood, Lake City; Mississippi, W. H. Cassell, Canton; Missouri, J. A. Bayles, Lee's Summit; Nebraska, R. W. Furnas, Brownville; New Jersey, B. B. Hance, Red Bank; New York, T. S. Hubbard, Fredonia; North Carolina, G. L. Anthony, Greensboro; Ohio, S. D. Bear, Dayton; Ontario, D. W. Beadle, St. Catharines'; Oregon, O. D. Dickinson, Salem; Pennsylvania, Thomas Mehan, Germantown; Rhode Island, W. H. Heikes Nurseries Co., Dayton, Ohio; U. H. Smith & Son, New Carlisle, Ohio; Thomas Brown & Sons, Medway, Ohio; Hoover & Gaines Co., Dayton, Ohio; Bowman & Breckbill, Donaldsville, Ohio; Hiram Brown, Brandt, Ohio; Isaac Freeman & Sons, Rex, Ohio; W. W. Carr & Co., Yellow Springs, Ohio.

NEXT PLACE OF MEETING.

The meeting selected Chicago as the next place of holding the convention, at the same date as the present one next year.

At 1 o'clock p. m., the members with their ladies, accompanied by a large number of St. Louis people, embarked on board the steamer Charles P. Chouteau for an excursion down the river. There was a band on board, which furnished music. It was eminently a social affair, and the nurserymen and florists from abroad were pleasantly entertained. After going down about twenty miles the boat rounded to and steamed back towards St. Louis. Meantime a collation was spread and champagne bottles were uncorked for the occasion. About this time the delegates from abroad, with an appreciative regard for Col. Colman, their late president, surprised that gentleman by presenting him with a subscription list of one hundred and five paid up annual subscribers to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD. Near presentation speeches were made by Geo. W. Campbell, of Delaware, Ohio, and by W. B. Pearsall, Mayor of Fort Scott, Kansas. Mr. Colman was taken completely by surprise, but soon rallied and returned his thanks in the following remarks:

MR. COLMAN'S ADDRESS.

My friends, my brothers, I wish I had words to tell you how deep is my sense of gratitude and thankfulness to you for this unexpected testimony of your friendliness and esteem. It is not for the few dollars contained in this present that I prize it, but it is the motive that prompted you, as a great professional brotherhood, to manifest your kindness. I know I have done nothing to merit this mark of your friendship, but I accept this present all the more gratefully, because I know it comes cheerfully and spontaneously, and because I know that it binds us together by a still nearer tie, that of the influence of the press upon its great body of readers, is wonderful. The press is the power that moves the world. It is all powerful in its influence for good or evil, and the knowledge of this fact will make me scrupulously careful in my utterances to you.

It is a source of great gratification to me to know that, if my life is spared, I shall have the pleasure of communicating with each one of you weekly—not, I hope, simply for the year in advance of us, but for many long years in the future—for I can have no stronger inducement than this occasion offers, to do my utmost to merit your confidence and continued patronage. And am I going too far when I say to you, that nothing will give me greater pleasure than to hear from each of you through the paper you have so unanimously subscribed to. You can converse with one another, discuss questions of general interest to your profession, and do yourselves and the great public much good by writing frequently. I need not say that your communications, no matter from what part of the country they come, will always meet with a warm welcome.

No one who has been engaged on the agricultural press, as I have been, for the last third of a century, knows better the great benefits conferred upon the country by your profession than I do. Your products bless all who buy and properly care for them. They are the chief ornaments to every home. They beautify the landscape, gratify the palate, and appeal to that innate sense of beauty that the Creator has implanted in every human heart. It shall be my pleasure to encourage such a profession in the good work in which it is engaged.

If we in St. Louis have been able to

make your visit a pleasant one so that it will be remembered with pleasure in future years, we are abundantly satisfied. Wherever our conventions have been held, we have been received with open arms, and the kindest courtesies have been extended to us, and we have but done here what has been so well done elsewhere. And now, my more than friends, my brothers, permit me from the very bottom of my heart to thank you for this unexpected testimony of your regard. While I live I shall consider this one of the happiest hours of my life, and we will be so kindly remembered and cherished.

The following are the names of those whose autograph signatures we found in the book presented to us.

J. L. Williams, Oswego, Kas.

J. W. Lattimer, Pleasanton, Kas.

H. A. B. Cook, Blue Mound, Kas.

A. H. Griesa, Lawrence, Kas.

D. J. Van Fossen, Fort Scott, Kas.

J. H. York, Fort Scott, Kas.

W. B. Pearsall, Fort Scott, Kas.

A. M. York, Denton, Tex.

J. R. Johnson, Dallas, Tex.

Augustine & Co., Normal, Ills.

N. A. Whitney, Franklin Grove, Ills.

Miller & Hunt, Chicago, Ills.

H. D. Brown, Hamilton, Ills.

C. N. Dennis, Hamilton, Ills.

J. V. Cotta, Lanark, Ills.

D. Hill, Dundee, Ills.

Thos. Sincock, Quincy, Ills.

A. R. Whitney, Franklin Grove, Ills.

Sommers & Wilkes, Quincy, Ills.

A. Bryant, Jr., Princeton, Ills.

J. J. Cart, Morrisonville, Ills.

S. E. Hall, Cherry Valley, Ills.

A. Curtis, Quincy, Ills.

A. E. Windsor, Havana, Ills.

J. C. Vaughan, Chicago, Ills.

H. G. Graves & Son, Sandwich, Ills.

W. L. Smith, Aurora, Ills.

Chas. Hartwig, Chicago, Ills.

W. A. Moore, Moline, Ills.

Dr. A. Small, Kankakee, Ills.

D. W. Scott, Galena, Ills.

E. C. Lathrop, Franklin Grove, Ills.

F. W. McFadden, Atlantic, Ills.

J. R. Rice, Council Bluffs, "

F. E. Freeman, Tadmor, Ohio.

J. D. Tredway, Brandt, "

G. W. Campbell, Delaware, "

D. E. Peters, Osborn, Ohio.

S. S. Jackson, Cincinnati, Ohio.

G. S. Pickett, Clyde, Ohio.

S. H. Garrett, Mansfield, Ohio.

N. Ohmer, Dayton, Ohio.

N. Moore & Sons, Sidney, Ohio.

J. J. Harrison, Painesville, Ohio.

J. J. Israel, Beverly, Ohio.

George Henni, Sydney, Ohio.

N. H. Albaugh & Son, Tadmor, Ohio.

G. H. Heikes Nurseries Co., Dayton, Ohio.

U. H. Smith & Son, New Carlisle, Ohio.

Thomas Brown & Sons, Medway, Ohio.

Hoover & Gaines Co., Dayton, Ohio.

Bowman & Breckbill, Donaldsville, Ohio.

Hiram Brown, Brandt, Ohio.

Isaac Freeman & Sons, Rex, Ohio.

W. W. Carr & Co., Yellow Springs, Ohio.

Peter Bohlander, Tadmor, Ohio.

W. J. Peters, Troy, Ohio.

F. A. Fussel, New Carlisle, Ohio.

C. H. Ferrell & Co., Humboldt, Tenn.

A. W. Webber, Nashville, Tenn.

E. F. Stephens, Crete, Nebraska.

H. A. Jouns, Seward, Nebraska.

Albertson & Hobbs, Bridgeport, Indiana.

E. Y. Teas, Dunreath, Indiana.

John Freeman, Kingstown, Indiana.

E. G. Hill, Richmond, Indiana.

Kelsey & Co., St. Joseph, Missouri.

Blair & Kaufman, Kansas City, Missouri.

S. C. Palmer, Kansas City, Missouri.

Luther Armstrong, Kirkwood, Missouri.

J. F. McCurdy, Marshall, Missouri.

John C. Teas, Carthage, Missouri.

James B. Wilde & Bro., Sarcoxie, Missouri.

S. M. Bayles, South St. Louis, Missouri.

M. L. Reynolds, Buffalo, Missouri.

Bush, Son & Meissner, Bushburg, Mo.

Charles Patterson, Kirksville, Mo.

A. M. Ambrose, Nevada, Mo.

James A. Bayles, Lees Summit, Mo.

COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD.

THIRTY-SIXTH YEAR.

BY NORMAN J. COLMAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

ADVERTISING: 25 cents per line of space; reduction on large or long time advertisements.

Address NORMAN J. COLMAN, Publisher,

600 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

(Advertisers will find the RURAL WORLD one of the best advertising mediums of its class in the country. This is the uniform testimony of all who have given it a trial. Many of our largest advertising patrons have used it for more than a quarter of a century, which is the highest possible recommendation of its value as an advertising medium.

OUR Home Circle is entirely crowded out this week with other matter, but shall next week appear with more abundance.

THE early Irish potato crop in Perry county, Mo., is reported to be doing well, and nothing preventing, a good yield is expected.

WE understand that a noted Irish potato raiser, says that the 25th of July about that date is the proper period to begin putting in late potatoes. We understand some of our farmers intend following this advice.

THE potato growers of this vicinity are flooding the St. Louis market with, by far, the finest potatoes offered here this season. They are unusually large and fine. The shipments from the South suffer by comparison and sell at much lower figures.

ON and after October 1st, 1883, letter postage will be two cents for each half ounce or fractional part thereof between all points of the United States. The rate will then be the same on drop letters and all others. No changes have been made in rates on other classes of matter.

THE real cause of the decline in the price of wool is indicated in our market columns this week. It will be seen that Boston commission men, now they do speak, are in full accord with the opinions entertained in these columns, the Ohio and Texas press to the contrary notwithstanding.

FARMING is the princely occupation. It brings money, comfort, ease, and independence; but they come not to the uninitiated. It requires a training for the work that does not turn back from rugged labor. If one has no experience, or cannot secure the services of a trained and honest manager, we would advise him not to invest much in a farm.

GEORGIA is at present shipping watermelons quite freely to this market—six or eight cars daily. The melons, as judged by receipts here, are excellent in size and quality. An Atlanta, Ga., firm has opened a store here for the sale of the liberal shipments from that section. Texas is shipping some, but the product of that State does not compare favorably with that of the former.

THE editor of the Carrollton Record recently made a trip from that town to Cincinnati by the way of St. Louis, and says that he "took special pains to observe the growing crops for 340 miles through Illinois, Indiana and into Ohio," and that he "saw more good wheat, on coming home, in Carroll and Chariton counties, than in the whole 340 miles between St. Louis and Cincinnati."

THE peach crop turns out to be much smaller than anybody predicted. The St. Louis market would be actually barren of peaches but for Mr. Jno. Wampler, of Carthage, Mo., who is shipping a few hundred boxes daily to this city. He claims to have 10,000 bushels. It will be equal to that many dollars for him. Southern Illinois ships a few occasionally and so does Arkansas, but the receipts from both places so far have been irregular and very light. Such a complete failure of the peach crop in the West and South has perhaps never been known.

THE favorite canning company, of West Liberty, Iowa, in one day last week shipped to Davenport 325 cases of canned goods, and on Wednesday, of last week, 167 cases were shipped to Cedar Rapids. The company has still in stock 50 cases of pumpkin, 60 cases of beans, 200 cases of tomatoes and 240 cases of corn. The goods of this establishment are so popular that double the amount of last year will be canned this season. Over 100,000 cans have already been manufactured for use this season, and the work of canning beans will be begun in about three weeks. This is a pretty good showing for a small cannery factory.

THE Arkansas fruit-growers are manifesting in various ways their dissatisfaction with the St. Louis commission merchants. In fact, some of them have gone far enough to announce in print, in a St. Louis paper, that the St. Louis merchants have formed a combination to fleece them—to enrich themselves at the expense of the shipper. The shippers, or at least a large portion of them, regard the commission of ten per cent, as a breeding condition—not burdened

too high, and think the receivers ought to do well at 5 per cent. There are a number of horticultural societies in that State which are discussing these matters at their meetings. It is well enough to agitate these subjects and those pertinent to their calling. It will result beneficially and throw some light on dark subjects. The shippers and sellers are too far apart in their views, and equally apart as to the duties of each, and a better understanding will follow discussion.

The Arkansas producers, like other men in a comparatively new business, must take counsel from older and wiser heads in the same business, and accept their views as sounder than their own. Take the Southern Illinois fruit-growers for instance, who think nothing of loading 10 or 12 cars of strawberries in one day, and where a man's consignment is worth something to a commission house. They do not grumble at ten per cent commission. The advent of a man in their midst offering to sell at 5 per cent would be a sensation, and he would be regarded with suspicion. They who have been in the business all their lives, and are nearer the two great markets, are more familiar with the workings of a commission house, the expense attached, the risks assumed, the cost of working up and retaining a fruit trade. They have studied the subject thoroughly, both in Chicago and St. Louis, and nine growers out of ten assert that fruit can't be sold at less, and do the shipper full justice. This idea prevails among experienced growers everywhere, and later will be regarded as reasonable in Arkansas. It might be added while Chicago has several firms who have grown wealthy selling fruits, St. Louis has none at all, and none of the St. Louis men can be considered extravagant in their tastes or habits. We might add much more in favor of the St. Louis commission men that would furnish food for reflection for our Arkansas friends.

The Cattle Yard.

Coming Sales.

July 23.—The Hamiltons, Lexington, Ky.

July 24.—Estill and Hamilton, Lexington, Ky.

July 25.—J. V. Grigsby and Robinson Bros., Winchester, Ky.

July 26.—B. A. and J. T. Tracy, and W. D. Thompson, Winchester, Ky.

July 27.—Col. Wm. M. Irvine, Richmond, Ky.

Oct. 17.—Will R. King, Marshall, Mo.

Oct. 24.—Tho. Bates, Higginsville, Mo.

The Kentucky Sales.

This important series of five days' sales, commencing at Lexington on Monday, July 23rd, and continuing until Friday, July 27th, and so arranged as that those who attend the first, or any one, may follow the others from day to day until all have taken place, will be found advertised in this issue. It is needless that we say the cattle are well-bred, or that we even suggest them to be good individuals. Those who know Kentucky cattle have all the information on that head they need, and those who have not, must go there to learn. There is no use denying it, Kentucky is the State in which shorthorns are bred in the highest perfection, and the greatest numbers. The breeders are, moreover, notoriously hospitable gentlemen, not only able to afford entertainment to all who attend, but doing it with a heartiness and abundance that make all at home and welcome.

We cannot, therefore, too earnestly urge upon all who are interested and can possibly make it convenient to attend, to make a certainty of doing so. We expect quite a number of buyers from Missouri, Kansas, and the West to be there. The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad will carry them either via Louisville or Cincinnati, and it will be found a pleasant route, the coaches comfortable, and the officers attentive. It leaves St. Louis at 7 p.m., Sunday night, arrives at Cincinnati at 6-10 a.m., and at Louisville at 7 p.m., and Ohio leaves Louisville at 7 a.m., and arrives at Lexington at 11-37 a.m.

Catalogues of the sales may be had by writing to the respective parties.

The Grigsby-Robinson Sale.

On Wednesday, Mr. J. V. Grigsby, and the Robinson Bros. will sell at Winchester a catalogue of sixty head. Mr. Grigsby will be remembered as having made several sales of very finely bred animals on his farm near Winchester in past years; the Robinson Bros., though comparatively unknown in the West, are native Kentuckians, and thoroughly identified with shorthorn interests for years past. Those who have not yet received their joint catalogue should not hesitate to write for it at once.

In their announcement, Mr. Grigsby tells us plainly that he offers a liberal draft from his little herd because he needs the money, and will sell the best because he thinks they will bring the most. He feels confident he is offering a very superior lot of Bates cattle, especially the young Bates bulls, and to those who have known him in the past, and remember the animals he has sold, this simple announcement is sufficient to warrant the expectation of seeing some good things at the sale.

The Robinson Bros. make their sale to close a partnership, though it is not the intention of either to quit the business. They offer the youth and beauty of their herd, reserving any that are aged or otherwise unsaleable. Their animals will not only be young, but in good condition—not burdened

with fat—and though young, breeding. Indeed, they claim to have more heifers in calf in their catalogue than are ordinarily found in such offerings, and they are bred to 2nd Duke of Barrington, 7463, a bull that has been used upon the Duchesses, and are able to win in the show yards.

They will offer Phyllises, Marys, Peris, Victorias, Miss Hudsons, Illustrous, Josephines, Flora Rose of Sharns, Lady Elizabeths, J's, sired by such bulls as Grand Duke of Geneva (28765), 5th Duke of Barrington (bred by Earl Beebe), 20th Duke of Airdrie, 803 S. H. R., Geneva's Grand Duke 32703, Airdrie 4th, 2nd Earl of Mountrouge, Duke of Geneva, Dick Taylor Noxubee, Duke of Geneva, Dick Taylor Noxubee, Duke of Geneva, etc. etc.

From these it will be seen that in this sale will be offered at least some well bred things, and we have the assurance of the parties to the sale that the animals are individually in keeping with their breeding. The young men are of excellent standing at home and at this their first sale will aim to make a record they can refer to in the great hereafter with the pride of honest men, the glory of every Kentuckian.

B. A. and J. T. Tracy's Sale.

On Thursday, July 26th, the Messrs. Tracy will sell at Winchester. We have known these gentlemen for years and attended their sales, and can assure our readers that they are scrupulously careful in the selection of their breeding stock, excellent breeders, and in every respect reliable and responsible men. Their last sale was made on the farm some four miles from town, but Capt. B. A. Tracy assured us at the Chicago sales they would sell in the town of Winchester now. They will sell an excellent herd of cattle, both as to breeding, and to individuality; indeed, Capt. Tracy assured us that every animal in the sale is a good one, and quite a number of them first-class show animals.

By reference to the advertisement, it will be seen that their offering includes 22 head of Young Marys, a grand family, and one, too, that has steadily grown in popularity for years, and just now more sought after than ever.

No. 19 of their catalogue, Washington Geneva 11510 will be seen, on examination,

to be one of the best bred Young

Mary bulls in existence, and has, we are assured, no superior as a breeder.

It will be seen that he is but a trifle over two years of age, hence but few of his get have made their appearance; but he shows thirteen to date, and twelve of them are heifers and all are reds, and Capt. Tracy says they will show against the get of any bull in the country.

Number 20, also a Young Mary bull of the Flat Creek kind, is claimed to be of more than ordinary individual excellence. Their offering also includes fifteen young Phyllises, a family the Tracy Bros. have bred with the most scrupulous care since 1866. (Indeed the bull at the head of their herd at their last sale was a Phyllis, and as an individual, we remember, very hard to beat) and they claim for them as much individual excellence as possessed by any other family in the country. In this they will be joined by all who have bred them in the perfection to which the Kentuckians have, and as well by all who have seen them there. The remainder of their offering will consist of good families, including some Craggs and other highly Bates-topped families. This, though one of the last of the summer series of sales, will be found one of the best, and purchasers will say so when they see the animals.

Making Good Indians.

A PLAN FOR MAKING THE CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHOE INDIANS SELF-SUPPORTING.

The leasing by the Cheyennes and Arapahoes of the western portion of their reservation has been the most important move made for some time in Indian circles, as it yields them a revenue which, if applied as is at present contemplated, will result in their becoming self-supporting at the end of ten years. The yearly grass rental amounts to \$62,357.60, payable semi-annually, part in cash and part in cattle. In order to form some conception of the value received, the Indians requested the first payment in silver. This the lessees agreed to, and the first payment has just been made by Ed. Fenlon, W. E. Malaley, and Col. Hunter in behalf of the lessees.

In response to a telegram from W. E. Malaley that he had arrived at Caldwell with the money and wished a guard, a detail of eight police (four from each tribe, selected among themselves) went to Caldwell and escorted the treasure down. The amount was over \$31,000 in "big" silver dollars, and was packed in four kegs and five boxes,

the weight being 1,000 pounds—a wagon load of silver dollars!

Mr. Malaley says he could not have wished a more safe or vigilant guard, and during the entire payment the pay tables were under the sole protection of the Indian police—much to the satisfaction of the Indians.

The silver was arranged in piles of ten dollars each on long tables extending across the commissary, forming a glittering mass of wealth, a sight but few men have ever beheld, \$31,000 in big silver dollars, all at one glance.

The distribution was made on the regular ration tickets, and amounted to about five dollars for each man, woman and child in the tribes. As the number of people on each ration ticket was called,

Mr. Fenlon counted out the silver and dropped it into the blankets held to receive it, and rapidly and quietly a constant string of Indian men and women passed before him, receiving the share to which they were entitled. In this manner the payment was made in two days—the distribution being very thorough. The Indians were perfectly happy in their good fortune, and not the least thing occurred to jar the serenity of the occasion.

In their announcement, Mr. Grigsby tells us plainly that he offers a liberal draft from his little herd because he needs the money, and will sell the best because he thinks they will bring the most. He feels confident he is offering a very superior lot of Bates cattle, especially the young Bates bulls, and to those who have known him in the past, and remember the animals he has sold, this simple announcement is sufficient to warrant the expectation of seeing some good things at the sale.

The Robinson Bros. make their sale to close a partnership, though it is not the intention of either to quit the business. They offer the youth and beauty of their herd, reserving any that are aged or otherwise unsaleable. Their animals will not only be young, but in good condition—not burdened

with a competent, practical white cow man as manager, and what is more, to secure a man permanently, they have agreed at their own expense to pay a salary that will make it to be the advantage of their manager to bend every nerve in making the herd a financial success, as his salary will increase each year until, if he proves his ability as the years advance, the tenth year it may amount to \$5,000 per annum. The Indian department has agreed, in order to encourage the Indians, to invest as much in cattle as the Indians themselves and turn them into the common herd. Of course this aid extended by the Department will be dependent upon the appropriations for the purpose made by Congress, but there is not the least doubt but that Congressmen will cheerfully extend a helping hand to people who have been endeavoring to help themselves. At the start the Indians will purchase say 800 head of cows and heifers at a cost of \$25,000, the herding expenses taking the larger portion of the balance. The Department proposes to furnish a like value and to purchase fine bulls and stock cattle to grade the herd up. Each year will increase the ratio of gain, until the end of ten years when the grass leases expire, the Indian herd will be worth not less than three millions of dollars, and the tribe will be self-supporting! This is the project of no visionary—an contrary it is endorsed as thoroughly practicable by every experienced stockman. A private individual under the same circumstances could do as well and all unite in declaring that nothing can prevent the success of the undertaking, provided that the Agent, acting for the Indians, is accorded the power of selling mated cattle and barren cows, and replacing them with cows and calves with the proceeds, at all times and on all occasions without any red tape restrictions. Practical cattlemen who have made independent fortunes at the business, are unanimous in stating that without this privilege, this project or any similar, would be a failure for that is the vital point of the business—buying and selling on short notice without restriction, as in no other way can the advantage of the market be obtained. On this one point alone would rest the entire success of the enterprise. Of course all trades made by the Agent would be subject to inspection and his course approved by the success or failure of each transaction.

The Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency herd, as it will be called, will start with the cattle already purchased by the Department, being 750 head of cows and heifers and 25 head of fine blooded bulls. These have already been received. To these will be added the remnant of the old school herd, numbering about one hundred head. The range will be the magnificent cattle country north of the Cheyenne school, and eventually a pasture will be fenced in enclosing the entire creek and Kingfisher valleys. The advantages of fences and pastures are no longer an unknown element in cattle raising; on the contrary, they are absolutely necessary in handling stock cattle. The herd will be held in common for several years, after which it will be divided between the two tribes. After that, when the Indians have become sufficiently experienced to handle the cattle in smaller herds, they will be divided out in small bunches to those bands or individuals who will fence pastures, and who have shown sufficient management to successfully handle the stock. At all times the herds will be under the supervision of the manager. In this way the interest of the Indians will be kept up, and they will eventually become as expert in handling cattle as they now are in raising horses, while it will at the same time furnish an industry at which the whole tribe can be employed. Mr. H. Campbell has been secured by Agent Miles to manage the Agency herd, and he brings to the work the energy, efficiency and experience of a practical cattlemen, as well as the courtesy, education and tact of a gentleman. Mr. Campbell is in every way a man for the place, and takes the position with the intention of giving it his undivided attention for the ten years, with an increased salary each year. A more judicious selection could not have been made by the Agent for the tribe. Mr. Campbell is to start with four Arapahoes and four Cheyennes as herdsmen, and both he and his herdsmen are to be present at the branding of the herd in order to become familiar with the start with their appearance.

The stock will be night-herded for some time until located upon their range, and it is the intention to fence the pasture as soon as practicable.

At all times the herds will be under the supervision of the manager, and let it be of a laxative character, see that they have an abundance of pure water and only pure. See that their house (if they have one) is thoroughly cleaned their perch too.

And from the 13 Plymouth Rock eggs ordered

for from COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, I have

ten chicks hatched.

—Will you please give me the best work on

the culture of the silk worm, the price and

where it can be obtained? By answering

the above you will greatly oblige—Yours, A. H. B., Girard, Ills.

—We are in better spirits than we were

about wheat, it is much better than we ex-

pected. We had heavy showers yesterday,

threshing will commence soon. Corn is all

right.—D. J. McM., Watkins, Mo., July 8.

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and he becomes faint and weak. So does a horse, and a faint or weak horse can't trot fast or keep his gait any length of time."

"How about colts?"

"There you have me, for I never trained a colt. I had a friend once who was running for Judge, and a committee waited on him for an expression of his principles. Said he: If ever I get to be Judge, I'll send every man who wears a red necktie to jail for 300 years." Now, I believe if I had the power, I'd hang every man who trots colts. They have not the bone, sinew or stamina for the work, and it must ruin them to put them at it."

"It is difficult to find men who do not have some foolish notions. The idea that brain is injurious to horses, fed in moderation and as a change of diet, is a ridiculous one. Some horses relish it very much. Of course a horse whose bowels are loose is better off without bran, but few horses that are fed on dry food are troubled in this way. They are more likely to be somewhat constipated and then bran fed dry, or mixed with oats or given in a mash is beneficial. Most trotting horse trainers use a little bran two or three times a week. We have fed it to horses for a third of a century in moderation with beneficial results.—ED. RURAL WORLD.]

Nice Notions About Stables.

It more attention was paid to the care of the horse, the farmer's most useful servant, before blind, lame and diseased animals would be seen. The following good points are from *Whip and Spur*:

Let your stable be well drained and sufficiently lighted. The vapors from a damp, putrid floor, and the sudden change from darkness to light, will almost to a certainty cause blindness. Let the floor of the stall be quite flat and level. Standing on a sloping place is very painful and causes lameness by straining the ligaments and membranes. It also produces grease and sore heels. Every stall should be at least six feet wide and nine feet long. This will enable the horse to turn round without bruising himself, and to lie down and stretch himself with comfort. Let the stalls be separated by partitions, not by bars. They prevent the horse from fighting and kicking each other. Let proper openings be made just under the ceiling, to permit the hot foul air to escape, and proper openings at the bottom of the wall to admit fresh air. Impure and confined air will cause broken wind. The fresh air should enter through a number of small holes, rather than a large hole, such as an open window. That prevents draughts, which cause chills and coughs. The temperature of a stable should be that of a sitting room or parlor; not over seventy degrees in summer, nor under forty-five in winter. Hot, close or foul stables will bring on glanders or inflammation, while a very cold or damp one may cause an incurable cough or disease of the lungs. Do not keep the hay over the manger. The steam and breath of the animal make it both unpleasant and unwholesome. If the hay must be kept over the horse, the colling between should be of plaster. This will in some measure prevent vapors from passing up to the food. Have no opening into the manger from the bayloft. Dust is very often thrown into horse's eyes when fed in this way, and thus blindness is begun. The breath ascends directly to the food through the opening, which at the same time, pours a continual draught down on the horse's head, thus causing chills as well as bad food.—*Home Journal*.

If Phil. Thompson does well at Washington he will go to Chicago, but not otherwise. He showed a trial one year ago which made every one around the stable of Crit Davis crazy. Mr. Raymond expected him to make a record in a four-years-old of 2.17, but he went wrong and hopes were dashed.—*Turf, Field and Farm*.

Belle Oakley has just been beaten at Vienna by Gray Salem—time, 2:31; and on the 13th inst., by Benefit, a Russian horse, in 2:33.

FLIES AND BUGS.—Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, gophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats," 15c.

THIS AND THAT.

To live long it is necessary to live slowly. Cicero.

Wise's Axle Grease does not dry up. Give neither counsel nor salt until you are asked for it.

Wise's Axle Grease keeps oily. He who does his best, however little, is always to be distinguished from him who does nothing.

I. D. Muller, St. Louis, Mo., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters gives perfect satisfaction to my customers."

3. Let the horse's litter be dry and clean underneath, as well as on the top. Standing on hot, fermented manure makes the hoofs soft, and brings on lameness.

4. Change the litter partially in some parts, and entirely in others, every morning; and brush out and clean the stall thoroughly.

5. To procure a good coat on your horse, use plenty of rubbing and brushing. Plenty of "elbow grease" opens the pores, softens the skin, and promotes the animal's general health.

6. Never clean a horse in the stable. The dust fouls the crib, and makes him loathe his food.

7. Use the curry comb lightly. When used roughly it is a source of great pain.

8. Let the heels be well brushed out every night. Dirt, if allowed to cake in, causes grease and sore heels.

9. Whenever a horse is washed, never leave him till he is rubbed quite dry. He will probably get a chill if neglected.

10. When a horse comes off a journey, the first thing is to walk him about till he is cool, if he is brought in hot. This prevents him taking cold.

11. The next thing is to groom him quite dry, first with a wisp of straw, then with a brush. This removes dust, dirt and sweat, and allows time for the stomach to recover itself, and the appetite to return.

12. Also let his legs be well rubbed by the hand. Nothing so soon removes a strain. Let him ask no other blessing; he has a life purpose. Labor is life.

13. Every person would be half as good as he expects his neighbor to be, what Heaven this world would be!

LADY BEAUTIFIERS.—Ladies, you cannot make fair skin, rosy cheeks, and sparkling eyes with all the cosmetics of France or beautifiers of the world, while in poor health, and nothing will give you such rich blood, good health, strength and beauty as Hop Bitters. A trial is certain proof.

14. Look often at the animal's legs and feet. Diseases or wounds in those parts, if at all neglected, soon become dangerous.

15. Every night look and see if there is any stone between the hoof and shoe. Standing on it all night the horse will be lame next morning.

16. If the horse remains in the stable his feet must be "stooped." Heat and dryness cause cracked hoofs and lameness.

17. The feet should not be "stooped" often than twice in the week. It will make the hoofs soft, and bring on corns.

18. Do not urge the animal to drink water which he refuses. It is probably hard and unwholesome.

19. Never allow drugs to be administered to your horse without your knowledge. They are not needed to keep the animal in health, and may do the greatest and most sudden mischief.

Care of the Horses.

The American Cultivator, Boston, Mass., says: "Files are a source of much discomfort and tretfulness. Nettings are now sold quite cheaply, and much more than pay their cost every year. In the absence of these an easily made good protection is a thin cotton sheet fitted to the neck with holes for the ears, and buckled under the throat, or even tied with straps of the same material. Let it cover the back and hang loose at the sides, to give free access of air; this may be held in place by a crupper band passing under the tail. When

horses are not driven on hard stony roads used in stony fields the shoes may be removed for a time with benefit to the feet. A quantity of green fodder, as rye, etc., is very acceptable to mix with the dry feed. This keeps the system in good order and saves the use of medicines. Ordinary light farm work seldom injures mares nearing their foaling time. They should be kept in good health. It may be necessary to give a gentle laxative, as bran or linseed oil cake. If a purgative is needed administer a pint of raw linseed oil."

Remedy for Sweeny.

We say, the *Scientific Record*, wish to offer an unprofessional remedy used by ourselves when, as a plow-boy on the old home farm,

were with the various problems connected with our duties. We then cured sweeny with invariable success by daily pounding the depression caused by the wasted muscles, using our fist, a stone or a stick for the purpose. Medically speaking, we persecuted the atrophy. We doubt if there is any case of sweeny that will not yield to persistent percussion. Old chronic cases will, of course, require longer time than the acute. The shoulder should be bathed daily with water, and where possible, rest should be given to the animal, as a speedier cure will be affected if not worked. We venture to say that no process of cure which involves the use of medicinal counter-irritants in the shape of blisters, setons, liniments, etc., will restore atrophied muscles as quickly and permanently as our boyish practice. Yet it is open to the very grave objection of costing nothing but a few minutes' daily effort of mind and muscle, and after having bathed in them one feels much refreshed.

Send to the undersigned for a copy of illustrated pamphlet lately issued. Same will be mailed free.

F. CHANDLER, H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Ticket Agt., Gen. Pass Agt.

St. Louis, Mo.

DECLINE OF MAN.—Nervous Weakness, Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility, cured by "Wells' Health Remedy."

Ladies can obtain a package of Silk Waste, convenient in making "Crazy Quilts," &c., &c., by sending their address and a three-cent stamp to Browning & Coyle, 521 St. Charles street, St. Louis, Mo.

IF YOUR HORSES HAVE SORE SHOULDERS, scratches, cuts or open sores of any kind, use Stewart's Healing Powder.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

JAMES W. JUDY, Tallulah, Menard county, Ills., live stock auctioneer. Sales made in all parts of the country. Refers to any breeder in the west.

PHIL C. KIDD, Lexington, Ky., live stock auctioneer. Sales promptly attended to in all parts of the country. Correspondence solicited.

COL. JOHN SCOTT, Nevada, Iowa, live stock auctioneer. Sales made in all parts of the country, at reasonable rates. Correspondence solicited.

L. P. MUIR, Chicago, Ill., live stock auctioneer. Sales made in any part of the United States or Canada. All correspondence promptly answered.

C. HENRY RED HOGS, H. W. Tonkins, Fenton, St. Louis County, Mo., breeder of improved Chinese White pigs. Stock for sale at reasonable prices. Ship from St. Louis.

H. H. BUTTS, Louisiana, Pike county, Mo., breeder of Jersey cattle. Fifty head to select from. Send for catalogue. Also Bremer geese and Plymouth Rock fowls.

D. R. ABRAHAM NEFF, Arrow Rock, Saline county, Mo., breeder of short-horn cattle. Ornate Duke at head of herd. Correspondence solicited.

C. HENNAULT TODD, Fayette, Mo., Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle, Cotswold Sheep, Jersey cattle and Yorkshire and Berkshire pigs. Send for catalogue. Address Prairievilles or Louisiana, Mo.

SETH WARD & SON, Westport, Mo., breeders of the best families—Aldridge Duchesses, Aldridge, Barrington, Kirklevington, Hillside, Horn, Duckton, Hillside, Duchesses, Constances, Minas, Hippos, Darlington, Craigs, Rose of Sharnes, Vellums, Mazurkas, Miss Wileys, Barnpton Roses, Young Marys, Oxford of Vinewood 3d, 3327, at head of herd. Young stock for sale.

H. W. ASHBY, Locust Grove Herd, Calhoun, Mo., Breeder of Berkshire swine of the largest and best quality. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

H. M. ROESCH, St. Louis, Mo., Bird Fancier and Pet stock Breeder, will buy, sell and exchange High-class Pigeons, Pigeons for stock, for sale, Doves, Parrots, Geese, Guinea-pigs, Ferrets, Maitte cats, Canaries, Red-birds, Mocking-birds, Eggs for hatching from 20 varieties of land and water fowls. Send stamp for price list.

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G. C. WRIGHT, Pacific, Mo., or 906 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo., breeder of Flyer Rock, Game Bantams, Geese, Shanty Neck Game chickens, best in U. S.; Pekin Ducks, Tonkinese Geese, Bronze Turkeys, and all kinds of game fowls. Eggs for hatching. Also Jersey Cattle and Berkshire Hogs.

H. E. PARKER, Columbia, Mo., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Southdown and Cotswoold sheep. Grand Duke of Sharon 2973 at head of herd. Prices reasonable.

C. H. LEONARD, Mount Leonard, Mo., importers and breeders of Angus and Galloway cattle and Spanish and native Jacks.

D. W. MCQUITTIE, breeder of Merino sheep, Berkshire swine and high class Poultry, Rocheport, Mo. Has 400 rams ready for this year's service.

CHARLES E. LEONARD, proprietor, Raevenswood herd of Shorthorn cattle, imported Spanish Jams and Jennets and Merino Sheep. Bell Air, Cooper Co., Mo., or Princeton, Mo. P. R. R.

HIGH CLASS BATES CATTLE, bred and for sale by M. W. ANDERSON, Independence, Mo., Crags, Barringtons, Harts, Places Acombs, &c., Kirklevington Duke 2d 3289 at head of herd.

W. H. THOS. C. EVANS, Sedalia, Mo., Breeders of Short-Horn Cattle, Berkshires, Bronze Turkeys, Plymouth Rock Chickens and Pekin Ducks.

D. L. LIPPITT, Shenandoah, Iowa, breeder of American Merino sheep.

E. L. BAKER, SAPPI, Columbia, Mo., breeds J. large English Berkshire Swine of the best quality. Imported stock at head of herd. Correspondence and price list free.

JERSEY RED HOGS and Spanish and American Merino Sheep, bred and for sale by J. N. Rozelle, Breckenridge, Mo.

CHARLES L. GALT, GALT & SONS, importers and breeders, Independence, Mo. An inspection of their herds is invited.

DR. BENSON'S CELERY and CHAMOMILE PILLS for the cure of Neuralgia are a success."—Dr. G. P. Holman, Christianburg, Va. 50cts. at druggists.

Character is higher than intellect. A great mind will be strong to live as well as to think.

Trust him little who praises all, him less who censures all, and him least who is indifferent about all.

Nothing so simple and perfect for coloring as the Diamond Dyes. For carpet rags, better and cheaper than any other dye-stuffs.

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IMMIGRATION REVIEW OF MILAM COUNTY, TEXAS.

The Centre of One of the Richest and Best Watered Agricultural Districts in the State.

Together with a Full and Accurate Description of the Railway, Educational, Commercial and Social Features of its Principal Trade Centres.

By H. M. Hook, Editor and Manager Immigration Department Colman's Rural World, St. Louis, Mo.

This excellent county, with an area of 991 square miles and a thriving, industrious and law-abiding population of about 22,000, surrounded as it is by a country recognized for its great fertility and healthfulness, must in my opinion become in the near future one of the most important and prosperous counties in Central Texas.

Situated on the dividing line between the post oak and prairie country, and bounded by the Brazos River on the east and north-east, by Falls and a part of Bell on the north, by Williamson and Bell on the west, and Burleson and Lee on the south, helps to form an agricultural district second to none in the state, where the crops are seldom a failure, and where the farmer can with absolute certainty anticipate large and profitable results.

The soil of the county varies from the rich and famous soil of the Brazos bottom to the gray sandy cotton lands of the post-oak uplands, so the black-waxy of the rich prairies.

The cotton lands of Little River and several other streams are exceedingly rich and productive. The black-waxy lands are principally to be found north and west of Little River; the black sandy, lying principally on the south. There is an abundance of timber in the county, which includes the different kinds of oaks, elm, ash, hickory and pecan.

The prairie portion of the county lies principally north and west of Little River, and the timbered country south of the same stream.

The products of the county are cotton, corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, Hungarian grass, millet, tobacco and all kinds of vegetables.

The average yield per acre of the principal crops: Cotton, from 1200 to 1600 pounds of seed cotton; corn, from twenty to forty bushels, and from fifteen to twenty bushels wheat.

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In the prairie portion of the county the range for stock is excellent, it being prime pasture land, with the exception of the post oak, especially hogs, which can be raised at scarcely any cost, as there is generally an abundance of mast. Fruits of various kinds are remarkably well here, growing but little attention to their cultivation, and are recognized as among the best.

The leading establishment of the business integrity; they can be fully relied upon by all who favor them with their patronage.

J. BAUM & CO., Dealer in dry goods, clothing, boots, shoes, etc., has a fine reputation as a merchant, having been established in the city since its incorporation, and is well known throughout the farming classes throughout the county.

We advise those of the immigrant classes, who may locate in this vicinity, to favor this reliable house with their patronage.

A. T. LOWRENSTEIN & BRO., Grocers, do a large portion of the grocery business of the county. Their stock embraces everything usually found in first-class establishments; has a high commercial rating.

There probably no firm in the city more deserving of a general patronage, and are recognized as among the strictest business integrity; they can be fully relied upon by all who favor them with their patronage.

A. KAESER, Dealer in dry goods, clothing, boots, shoes, etc., has a fine reputation as a merchant, having been established in the city since its incorporation, and is well known throughout the farming classes throughout the county.

We advise those of the immigrant classes, who may locate in this vicinity, to favor this reliable house with their patronage.

SCARBROUGH & HICKS, general merchants, are certainly the largest operators in the county, and their establishment being filled with stock that would be a credit to any house in the State, embracing everything in their line needed by the farming classes. This house cannot be surpassed, guarantees everything sold here to be the best to be found in the market.

They are well known throughout the county, and are recognized as among the strictest business integrity; they can be fully relied upon by all who favor them with their patronage.

J. H. REDDING, Manufacturer and dealer in harness, saddlery, and saddle hardware, carries one of the best stocks to be found in the State. His work cannot be surpassed, guarantees everything sold here to be the best to be found in the market.

The educational interests of the county are in a flourishing condition, there being now in successful operation about 78 school districts, with a school population of 2700, under the management of able educators.

The Railroad system of the county is, as yet, in its infancy, the International and Great Northern and the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railroads being the principal lines now running through the county, and an extension, however, of the latter road, which I understand, is contemplated from Cameron, the county seat to Waco, a distance of about 80 miles, will pass through the county, connecting with the St. Louis and San Antonio, 200 miles west, and will connect with the railroads running through the county, and furnishes an abundant water supply for stock mills and domestic purposes.

This county will not doubt secure a large amount of land, as there is plenty of good land, especially hogs, which can be raised at scarcely any cost, as there is generally an abundance of mast. Fruits of various kinds are remarkably well here, growing but little attention to their cultivation, and are recognized as among the best.

The leading establishment of the business integrity; they can be fully relied upon by all who favor them with their patronage.

N. GOLDSTICKER, agent, is the popular manager of one of the favorite resorts of the city. Keeps constantly on hand a large quantity of liquors and cigars. Parties who desire pure goods will not be disappointed should they patronize this establishment.

S. HIGLANDER, Dealer in Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, etc., has a fine reputation as a merchant, having been established in the city since its incorporation, and is well known throughout the county.

We advise those of the immigrant classes, who may locate in this vicinity, to favor this reliable house with their patronage.

E. DOUTHTON, M. D., a skillful physician and pharmacist, carries a fine full line of fresh and pure drugs, and a fine assortment of paints, oils, varnishes and glazes. Sells at the lowest margin of profit.

S. J. LYNN, Druggist, do a large and profitable business in drugs and pharmaceuticals, and is well known throughout the county.

He is a skillful physician and pharmacist, carries a fine full line of fresh and pure drugs, and a fine assortment of paints, oils, varnishes and glazes. Sells at the lowest margin of profit.

ISAACS & CO., Druggists, do a large and profitable business in drugs and pharmaceuticals, and is well known throughout the county.

He is a skillful physician and pharmacist, carries a fine full line of fresh and pure drugs, and a fine assortment of paints, oils, varnishes and glazes. Sells at the lowest margin of profit.

J. O. HOOK, is the leading wagon manufacturer and blacksmith of the county. His wagon work is excellent, and is well regarded as the best in the county, carries a fine stock, and sells as low as any house in the city.

J. A. MCGEE, Attorney at Law and Land Agents, stand at the head of their profession, make land litigation a specialty, and are well known throughout the county.

Non-residents owning land in this and adjoining counties which they desire to sell, will do well to place it in the hands of these gentlemen.

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JOHN & WILCOX, Attorneys at Law and Land Agents, stand at the head of their profession, make land

The Dairy.**The Dairy Age.**

In the early history of all the Western States the cheapness of land, the abundance of grass, and the scarcity of labor forced the farmer to the necessity of stock raising for grazing purposes, because cattle could roam unattended and feed and care for themselves without their owners turning a furrow, or expending a dollar for hired help. Not only was grass to be had without cost, and beef raised without expense, but, in the absence of railroads, the stock could be made to carry their own product to market hundreds of miles, involving only a tax of time to the patient owner and driver, but producing in the market that which furnished the necessary supplies at home for a good portion of the year. That is comparatively the condition of the newer settlements of the far west today, where cattle are bred, and born, and fed and fattened on the native grasses, with no shelter but the hills, and no attendant but the cow-boy—man and horse for a thousand head. That was to the western States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

THE GRASS BEEF AGE.

and it is to-day of Texas, Western Kansas and Nebraska, and the territories. As the country settled, population increased, labor cheapened, and towns and cities dotted the prairies and the plains. With these came the increased necessities of a higher civilization; the sod was turned in larger areas, crops multiplied, wealth increased, and luxuries in greater numbers were in increased demand. Better beef, and finer flour and butter and cheese, with their accompanying evidences of refinement, were called into requisition; more and improved implements, larger barns, better houses &c., &c., were in demand, and to supply these, factories were built, communities founded, towns multiplied and cities grew. Then it was that *further west* cattle fed only on grass unattended, and as they matured were driven to Ohio, to Indiana, and later yet to Illinois to be finished off on the corn there produced. Here we are introduced to the

CORN BEEF AGE.

But these advances in civilization, these demands for more and better goods, these increasing communities added to the value of land, and called into requisition the ingenuity of the owners to make it pay a better return than grass or corn alone, because these could be produced equally well farther west, where land was more abundant, and of much less value. The west, with land to be had for grazing purposes gratuitously, and for farming for a mere song, was a stout competitor with the States east. Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Missouri, with land worth from five dollars to one hundred dollars per acre, was, therefore, compelled to resort to other means, not only of cultivation, but of utilizing the labor abundant at their very doors. These found that they could raise, with good land and cheap labor, a pound of butter at the same cost that the western men could raise a pound of beef; that the one was worth say five cents per pound on the market, and the other twenty-five; and hence we have in the States named, arrived at

THE DAIRY AGE,

and to it are compelled to bend all our energies. For many years we have imported into Missouri both butter and cheese to the extent of millions of pounds annually, not because we hadn't the cattle, the grass, or corn, nor for lack of means, or any other essential requisite, but intelligent and well-directed energy. These, then, must now be forthcoming if we would make an economic use of our farms, our means, and our intelligence, instead of paying tribute to those not better situated (if as well) for the production of just what we want. To this end we need near our very doors either a manufacturer of

DAIRY IMPLEMENTS,

creamery and cheese factory supplies, or a house that will keep them on hand in quantity sufficient for the demand. As it is, there is no such place in Missouri, and no place where one can expect to find any article in that line he may need.

With the daily increasing demand, however, the supply will not be long in coming, and we shall be much surprised if within a very few months something of the kind is not found located in the city of St. Louis. We look to the list of premiums offered by that on that occasion:

CLASS C. DAIRY DEPARTMENT.**Dairy Implements.**

BUTTER MAKING UTENSILS.
Display Revolving Churns.
" Churns with Dashers or Floats.
" Factory Churns.
" Power Butter Workers.
" Butter Workers for Farm Dairies.
" Butter Trays, or Boards.
" Butter Ladies.
" Butter Moulds.
" Butter Stamps.
" Butter Printer.....Each S. S. Med.

For best general display of Implements for Butter Making, Premium GOLD MEDAL.

CHEESE MAKING UTENSILS.

Display Cheese Press.
" Cheese Vat.
" Curd Mill.
" Currying Can.
" Set of Scales.
" Milk Pail.
" Machine for making Cheese boxes of Tin or Metal Cans for dairy useEach S. S. Med.

For best general display of Implements for Cheese Making, Premium GOLD MEDAL.

CREAM RAISING UTENSILS.

Device of any kind for raising Cream.

Display of Cans for gathered Cream. Carrying Can for Cream.

NOTICE.

All manufacturers or inventors of devices for the making of Butter or Cheese, or Cream Raising are invited to exhibit the same, and the committee will pass upon their merits.

MACHINERY FOR DAIRY USE.

Engine and Boiler, complete.

Engine.**Horse Power.****Feed Cutter.****Feed Mill.****Root Cutter.****Wagon or Device for Transporting Cream from farm to the Creamery.****Device for attaching or Connecting Wind Mill to Churn or Feed Cutter.****Assortment.****Motor for Dairy or Creamery use.**

Each L. B. Med.

BUTTER AND CHEESE PACKAGES.

Set of Butter Tubs.

Firkins and Half-Firkins.

Butter Pail.

Display of Butter Tubs.

Butter Tubs, other than oak, ash or spruce.

Shipping Box for Print Butter.

Cheese Box.

Metal Package.

Shipping Can for Print Butter.

Refrigerator for Storing Butter.

Butter Color.

Refrigerator Car.

Each S. S. Med.

BUTTER.

Best 2 tubs of Creamery Butter not less than 40 lbs. each, made any where.....1st \$50
2d 25

Best 3 tubs of Dairy Butter not less than 40 lbs. each, made any where.....1st 50
2d 25

Best 10 Cheese, made any where..1st 50
2d 25

PRIVATE PREMIUMS, \$350.

Offered by the following Butter and Cheese Dealers of St. Louis:
W. N. Tivy, 424 N. Second street.
Hoffman Bros. P. Co., 700 N. Second str.
M. M. McKeen & Co., 122 Pine street.
S. R. Uell & Co., 114 Pine street.
G. E. Wetzel, 200 Market street.
Mason & Trusdell, 118 Pine street.
R. Hartman & Co., 101 N. Main street.
H. A. Rebbein & Co., 105 N. Main street.
Hudson Bros, 212 N. Second street.
Hassendeubel Bros. & Co., 120 N. 2nd st.
Belle Bros. P. & C. Co., 702 Broadway.
Best 3 tubs of Butter, not less than 40 lbs. each, made any where.....1st \$100
2d 65
3d 35

CHEESE.

Best 10 Cheese, made any where..1st 50
2d 25

DAIRY AGE.

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" Butter Trays, or Boards.
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For best general display of Implements for Butter Making, Premium GOLD MEDAL.

CHEESE MAKING UTENSILS.

Display Cheese Press.
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" Set of Scales.
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" Machine for making Cheese boxes of Tin or Metal Cans for dairy useEach S. S. Med.

For best general display of Implements for Cheese Making, Premium GOLD MEDAL.

CREAM RAISING UTENSILS.

Device of any kind for raising Cream.

NOTICE.

The floor of a cheese factory should be water tight as the deck of a ship.

The best cheeses of Europe are cured in caves and cellars to secure even temperature. Does not this suggest that our factories have got the cart before the horse? They cure in the cock loft.

COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD.

When we see hogs loafing around a cheese factory or creamery, or a man working about one with a pipe or chew of tobacco in his mouth, we recognize the off flavor of his goods without looking at them.

Mrs. Sutton, of Lexington, Ky., has two cows which gave from the 1st of May, 1882, to the 1st of May, 1883, 1,058 gallons of milk, from which was made 881 pounds of butter, which she sold for the neat little sum of \$230.70, besides supplying her family, equal to five persons.

When meal is fed plain to cows they often pass it with but half digestion, and in this shape it is apt to pass into the intestines without being returned with the cud to be remasticated. This creates a loss, and to prevent it mix the feed with wet cut hay, straw, fodder or other coarse feed. It is said that meal fed dry, if not mixed with rough feed, will be better masticated than when it is fed wet.—*American Dairymen.*

Each L. B. Med.

BUTTER AND CHEESE PACKAGES.

Firkins and Half-Firkins.

Butter Pail.

Horse Power.

Feed Cutter.

Feed Mill.

Root Cutter.

Wagon or Device for Transporting Cream from farm to the Creamery.

Device for attaching or Connecting Wind Mill to Churn or Feed Cutter.

Assortment.

Motor for Dairy or Creamery use.

Each L. B. Med.

BUTTER.

Engine and Boiler, complete.

Boiler.

Horse Power.

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The Stock Yards.

Weekly Review of the Live Stock Market.

Mr. Jeff Daniels cattle salesman of Little, Jarvis and Co., after a serious illness consequent upon an indulgence of his appetite for cucumbers, is about the yards again as rational and capable as ever.

The intense heat of the late weather makes it hazardous to ship heavy fat hogs, which with other considerations of alike nature, made light hogs sell for as much as the heavies, and sell more readily at the same figures, weight is against the hog.

The National yards have become the exclusive market for Texan horses, Indian ponies and half-breeds, and Bass White, manager of the feed barn, has grown into the recognized go-between by both buyers and sellers.

C. and L. Rose, the St. Louis packer, whose house is not excelled in the West, in the way of packing facilities, is not killing now because of the disparity in live hogs and provision prices.

Mr. Curly Schneider, of Cincinnati, with Henry Lincoln, has made the heavy hog market tolerable, taking all the offerings daily in spite of the demoralized condition of the provision market.

Frank Turpin, of Little, Jarvis & Co., during Jeff Daniel's illness, proved himself a mighty handy man with cattle as well as hogs and sheep.

Mr. McRae Cave, for years hog salesman at the National, has become a member of the house of Hull & Hunt.

Mr. Ross the good packer of hogs, and the packer of good hogs, whose facilities for curing meat and steaming lard are not surpassed in the West, took a killing on Monday at \$5 25@5 75.

Mr. N. S. McKeen has been reappointed stall agent at the National yards, for the prevention of cruelty to animals. Mr. McKeen was appointed over several strong rivals and in spite of some vigorous concealed opposition, thus securing a deserved and substantial compliment for his efficiency.

WEDNESDAY, July 11, 1838.

CATTLE—This morning were found to have swarmed during Tuesday afternoon and night, and butchers who usually buy early and well, took off about 15c to start on. Big strings of Texans too, which are commonly taken mostly by interior shippers, filled the Texas pens, and the quality was for the most part common. The abundance and commonness of the cattle both conspired to let the prices down and down they came to the extent of 20@35c from Monday. But there was a redeeming trait of the business in the fact that values rallied from the worst depression toward evening, and the movement when once going was active. Representative sales:

12 butcher steers..... 117 \$4 87 1/2
12 butcher cows..... 91 3 62 1/2
44 butcher steers..... 851 3 90
17 native steers..... 1254 5 10
19 native steers..... 1005 4 90
27 native steers..... 1080 5 10
18 native steers..... 1292 5 25
16 Texas steers..... 858 4 10
11 Texas steers..... 918 4 10
22 Texas steers..... 879 4 09
22 Texas steers..... 879 4 09
17 southern mixed..... 960 3 37 1/2
11 mixed natives..... 886 3 75
34 native steers..... 1439 5 30
35 native steers..... 1100 5 00
29 native steers..... 1069 5 00
88 Texas steers..... 920 4 05
54 native steers..... 1275 5 36
95 native steers..... 1386 5 65
18 native steers..... 956 5 00
32 native steers..... 1141 5 00
34 native steers..... 1141 5 00
36 native steers..... 1065 5 05
47 native steers..... 1316 5 15
88 native steers..... 1233 5 20
117 native steers..... 1309 5 10
22 Texas steers..... 882 3 62 1/2
47 Texas steers..... 1001 4 25

HOGS—In pursuance of the course indicated by the provison market, hogs let down day after day, and this day was signalized by a strong drop; workers and light butcher hogs the best selling grades only scoring \$5 30@5 40 at the out side against \$2 65@5 75 on Tuesday, while mixed to good packing made a record of \$5 00@5 35.

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HOGS—Dull and hard to handle, with a single exception: good fat muttons for butcher use worth \$3 75@4 25 well best. Common sheep stockers and feeders worth from \$2 00@3 25 sell slowly.

SHEEP—Dull and hard to handle, with a single exception: good fat muttons for butcher use worth \$3 75@4 25 well best. Common sheep stockers and feeders worth from \$2 00@3 25 sell slowly.

TUESDAY, July 10, 1838. 2 p.m.

CATTLE—Receipts liberal. Market slow on all grades, especially grass native steers of medium weight. Good native steers sold a shade lower, and green cattle were fully 10c lower. Fat Texas and Indian cattle sold well enough, but apparently the buyers had no use for the thin-fleshed even at a shade decline. Native butchers were barely steady for good, and weak for common. Representative sales:

44 grass Indians..... 964 \$4 50
20 grass Indians..... 928 3 90
24 grass Indians..... 715 3 90
23 grass Texan..... 849 3 75
46 grass Texans..... 909 4 25
22 grass Indians..... 908 4 25
21 grass Indians..... 937 4 62
21 grass Indians..... 958 4 62
20 grass Texans..... 909 4 25
13 native steers..... 1097 4 65
33 native steers..... 1317 5 35
21 native steers..... 1324 5 40
17 native steers..... 1307 5 40
56 native steers..... 1083 5 00
18 native steers..... 1149 4 00
21 grass Texans..... 1031 5 40

HOGS—Market opened 25c to 30c lower on all grades, and pens were not cleared at the decline. Market unsettled. We quote choice heavy and butchers selections at \$5 45 to \$5 70. Fair to choice light \$3 55 to \$5 75. Fair to good packing \$5 20 to \$5 45—coarse ends \$4 75 to \$5 10. Representative sales:

53..... 189 5 85 21..... 260 \$5 50
11..... 301 5 40 27..... 275 5 45
44..... 301 5 55 27..... 280 5 50
14..... 255 5 40 27..... 270 5 30
65..... 283 5 40 54..... 286 5 30
19..... 243 5 00 12..... 138 5 40
20..... 243 5 00 12..... 138 5 40
54..... 189 5 70 86..... 184 5 70
68..... 190 5 75 49..... 268 5 50

SHEEP—Market quiet. Sales: 119 av 104 at \$3 65; 181 av 77 at \$2 55. 93 av 82 at \$3 00. 140 av 55 at \$2 50. 85 good lambs at \$3 25 per head.

MONDAY, July 9, 1838. 2 p.m.

CATTLE—Market opened active at strong Friday's prices. Neat light butchers cattle were very active under moderate receipts to extent of supply, but the thin-fleshed appeared to drag from first to last. Shipping

cattle (sold at unchanged prices early, but the market soon weakened, and at the close this grade was probably 10c lower than Friday. Sales were irregular. Some choice Indians sold at strong price. Pens were cleared. Representative sales:

11 native cows—heifers..... 988 \$4 12
20 native butchers..... 988 4 10
25 southwest steers..... 840 4 12
18 native butchers..... 865 4 00
20 native butchers..... 889 4 00
19 native cows..... 1014 4 00
11 grass Texans..... 842 4 20
19 native Indians..... 814 4 00
18 native butchers..... 852 4 00
18 native butchers..... 1037 4 70
19 native cows—heifers..... 896 3 85
22 native cows—heifers..... 794 3 75
11 Texan mixed..... 873 3 50
19 native steers..... 1021 4 00
19 native butchers..... 1023 4 40
19 native steers..... 1055 5 20
20 Texan mixed..... 795 3 65
19 native steers..... 1019 5 15
17 native steers..... 1268 5 30
16 native steers..... 1096 4 00
14 native steers..... 1256 5 25

GATS—A good demand and higher. No 2 cash 25@37.

WOOL—Steady but quiet. The better grades still in demand and firm, but little of such offering; inferior stock in liberal supply and without any strength in value—the inquiry for latter descriptions being of a speculative nature merely. We quote: Tub-washed—choice at \$4c, fair 31@32c, dingy and low at 25@28c; unshorn—choice bright medium 23@23 1/2c, fair to good 20@21c, combing (4-blood) 21@22c, low grades 16@19c, bright light fine 20@21c, heavy do 15@17c; Kansas—choice bright medium at 19@21c, medium fine at 16@18c, heavy do 13@15c, coarse combing at 15@17c, carpet at 13@15c. Black, burly and cotted sell at 10c & less than the above figures. Sales: Kansas—100 skns in lots at quotations, 32 skns carpet at 15@16c and 37 coarse (part mixed with medium) at 16c, 32 medium and heavy fine at 17c; other States' growths—7 skns at 20c, 15 medium and combing mixed at 22 1/2c, 5 medium at 23 1/2c; tub—small lots at 31 1/2@34c.

HAY—Plentiful, and dull as ever. Offerings largely of poor grades, which had to be placed at low-down rates. Sales: E. trk-3 cars prime mixed at \$9 50, 3 choice do at \$10 40, prime timothy at \$10 50@11; this side—1 car strictly prime prairie at \$9 50, 4 choice do at \$10 40, 4 cars low mixed timothy at \$6 50@7, 2 prime do at \$11 1, 1 strictly prime timothy at \$13 4 choice at \$13 50@14 21 fancy at \$16; on levee—72 bales mixed at \$8 98 do p.t.

HEMP—In demand; scarce. We quote: Undressed at \$75@100 per ton; dressed 6 1/2@7 1/2c per lb; shorts 5 1/2@8c; hacked tow at \$75@80.

CORN—Receipts small and movement ditto. No 2 mixed cash 45, No 2 white mixed cash 50 1/2c.

WHEAT—Market opened 15c lower on York and packing grades, and about steady on butchers selections, but weakened about 5c more on all grades before the close, and not all sold. We now quote choice heavy and butchers at \$5 75 to \$6 00. Fair to choice light \$5 50 to \$6 00. Fair to good packing \$5 50 to \$5 75—coarse ends \$5 to \$5 25. Representative sales:

17 native steers..... 1377 \$2 00
44 native steers..... 1546 5 60
33 native steers..... 1446 5 50
37 native steers..... 1243 5 40
124 native steers..... 1366 5 40
134 native steers..... 1334 5 40
144 native steers..... 1369 5 40
155 native steers..... 1296 5 25
19 native steers..... 1226 5 15
44 native steers..... 1052 5 10
37 native steers..... 1097 5 12
129 grass Texans..... 1064 4 45

HOGS—Market opened 10c lower on York weights of 180 to 200 average, and 5c higher on medium weights of 200 to 230 lbs average. Smooth heavy were fairly active, but coarse were slow and irregular. The market fluctuated considerably during the week, but as compared to previous Friday, light hogs were about as higher, and heavy 20c lower. We quote:

Butchers selections \$5 50 to \$5 90. Yorkers \$6 00 to \$6 15. Culls \$6 00 to \$5 50. Representative sales:

17 native steers..... 1377 \$2 00
44 native steers..... 1546 5 60
33 native steers..... 1446 5 50
37 native steers..... 1243 5 40
124 native steers..... 1366 5 40
134 native steers..... 1334 5 40
144 native steers..... 1369 5 40
155 native steers..... 1296 5 25
19 native steers..... 1226 5 15
44 native steers..... 1052 5 10
37 native steers..... 1097 5 12
129 grass Texans..... 1064 4 45

HOGS—Market quiet and steady. Demand only a light local consumptive one, and mainly for the choice qualities. We quote: Creamery at 10@21c for choice to fancy, to 22c for selections; dairy at 15@17c for choice to fancy, and 18c for selections; fair to good 10@12c; common 8@10c. Country packed unchanged; receipts and demand both small; quote selected 9@10c, medium 6@8c, low grade 5@6c.

CHEESE—Quiet. Round lots from first hands: Prime to choice full stock 9@10c, each piece skins 5@7c; inferior 2@4c to 2@5c, medium 1@3c higher, according to size of lot.

EGGS—Steady at 13c candled; choice marks of current receipts quoted at 12c.

POULTRY—Large growing spring chickens were in good demand at \$3@3 25 and medium sized moved fairly at \$2 50@2 75, but small and scrubby as dull as ever at \$1 75@2. Old hens wanted at \$4 50 and mixed (hens and cocks) at \$4 25@5. OLD POTATOES—Choice peachy tubable salable at \$5@7c but market entirely nominal on other descriptions at from 20 to 35c.

NEW POTATOES—Very quiet and weak in price. Receipts though light show an increase. We quote: Southern per bu at 40@55c and per bbl at \$1 for inferior, \$1 25 for fair, \$1 50@1 75 for sound lung; near-by grown at 50@60 per bu or bulk or skns and at \$1 50 per bbl measure loose from wagons. Sale 450 small bbls early Ohio at \$1 25 per bbl.

NEW ONIONS—Both demand and offerings light; prices easy at 75@80c per bbl for Missouri, Illinois and adjoining states' growths. Sales: 35 skns in lots at 80c.

TOBACCOES—Lower and quiet; offerings light. Receipts though light show an increase.

WHITE BEANS—Quiet. Country at \$1 40@2.

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